strong effort will be made to stop all freigh

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 20.

The firemen and brakemen on the New York and Erie railroad quit work this morn-

About one hundred and fifty members

move the cars, and very serious results will likely follow the attempt when made. The arrival of the military served to

increase the excitement. On the en-gine were General Pearson, Sheriff Fife and Superintendent Pitcairn. The sherif

immediately mounted the tender and read the governor's preclamation, amid the hoots

and cries of the spectators. He counseled peace and quiet, and assured them the law would be enforced, cost what it may. The The crowd jeered at him, and when he de-

scended General Pearson got on the tender and, addressing the crowd, said they ap-peared to treat the matter lightly. He warned

them that the affair was a very serious on No man had more sympathy for them that he had, but he was under orders from the

would obey. He assured them it was uscless to attempt to further stop the working of the

road; that trains must go through.

While speaking he was interrupted with cries of "Who are you?" "Give us bread,"

metal." Another asked to be heard, and said he did not see why the military were there; the men had done no act of violence

men on the trains after passing that poin

out this morning and stationed at the outer depot, and the points along the road are in-adequate and could not suppress a riot should one occur. There appears to be a determination among the men at the yards to stop all trains, notwithstanding the military, and serious trouble is anticipated if the military try to open the blockade.

The situation at the outer depot of the Pennsylvania railroad and at the East Liberty stock-yards remains unchanged. The State militia are on the ground, but there has been

no collision. The strikers outnumber the

the Pan-Handle route) struck at Dennison

hands, and will cast their lot with

re in sympathy with the strikers.

out the militia:

AT CUMBERLAND.

them by the strikers. The violence and law-

EXECUTIVE OPPICE, BALTIMORE, July 20, 1877. rigadier-General Joseph R. Herbert, Comman First Brigade:

SIR-You will proceed at once with the

and there await further orders.

JOHN LEE CARBOLL,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Carroll also issued a proclama-

military try to open the blockade.

MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1877.

VOL XXXVI.--NUMBER 172

CLOSING BATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 3-8d. Memphis cotton, 11 1-2c. New Orleans cotton, 11 3-8c. New York gold, 105 3-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS. WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. Ste. OFFICER, | WASHINGTON, July 21, I a.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley

stationary or rising baroweter, northwest to

northeast winds, colder, followed by warmer

OSSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

Piace of Observation.	Bar,	Ther.	Wind. Dir. Force.		Weath
Galveston	30.01	83	N.	Brisk.	Fair.
Indianola	30.02	84	N.E.	Brisk.	Clear.
Louisville	29.95	66	N.	Frush.	Clear.
Memphis	30 03	69	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Naahville	29.99	67	M.W.	Gentle.	
New Orleans	29.96	80	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear,
Shreveport	30.04	72	N.	Frosh.	Cloudy
Victooung	30.04	70	Calm.		C car.

THE Grand lodge of the Missouri Good Templars met in St. Louis vesterday

A DISPATCH from San Francisco announces the final adjourment of the Grover investiga-

THE motion to release the Fenian prisoners was rejected in the British house of commons yesterday by a vote of 235 against 77. WILLIAM E. HUNT, of New Orleans, it

reported, is the President's selection for the United States supreme court, in the place of Judge Davis, elected to the senate.

General Tooms introduced yesterday a resolution in the Georgia constitutional convention to repeal the law prohibiting dueling. The resolution was voted down by 119 to 38.

THE general freight agents of roads rusning east from St. Louis, at a meeting in that city yesterday, refused to cut rates, and agreed that the rates established on the second of the present month should be restored and ad-

A DISPATCH from Portsmouth, England, says that three of the large Indian troop ships at that point have been ordered to be ready for sea by Wednesday. Their destination is unknown.

THERE is no troth in the report that the President proposed to revoke his proclamation convening congress in extraordinary session in October. All the heads of departsubmitted to Mr. Hayes in September, so as

ficulty with the Indians intimate that Joseph's band is seriously demoralized, that Joseph and White-Bird have had a quarrel, and many of the Indians are deserting the band, and surrendering to General Howard. Joseph went back on his promises to parley for peace, and it is now certain that he only made the proposal to gain time to get out of

Two-THIRDS of the counties of Pennsylvania have elected delegates to the Republican State convention, to be held on the sixth of November. Of these only four have passed resolutions indorsing the administration, and of the four there is only one that may be considered a full and unequivocal indorsement. Many of the counties have voted down resolutions of indorsement, but most

COLONEL LEON THOUSDALE, state superintendent of public schools, and Judge C. W. Heiskell made speeches in behalf of public education at Rogersville, on the seventeenth. "The latter," the correspondent of the Kuoxville Tribune tells us, "gave an interesting and encouraging view of the admirable working of the system of public schools in the city of Memphis, where the people have taken hold of the subject in carnest." Good testimony from a most trustworthy source.

EDITORS APPRAL-I see in the APPRAL of ents. Will you please in the APPHAL of the twentieth an article concerning the four percents. Will you please inform me, and possibly others, if the loan can be obtained in Kemphis, and where; if not in Memphis, where and from whom? Something concerning them, as to their relative value, redemption, etc., would be appreciated by yours, truly.

AREADER.

Mamphis, July 20, 1877. Our correspondent can obtain the four per cents through any of our national banks, or by application direct to Seligman Bros., bankers, New York, or any others of the members of the syndicate.

FROM a dispatch from Galveston we have the gratifying intelligence that the order of-Diaz commanding Trevino to use force and prevent the United States troops from crossing the Rio Grande, has not been promulgated to General Canales, who is in immediate command of the Mexican troops on the frontier. Yet, there is no knowing when it will be or when, in consequence, we may have war forced upon us. Our government has taken a position from which it will not recede. The Mexicans must back down or fight

interview with a Philadelphia Press reporter, declared himself an opponent of free trade. but said that his instructions to the diplomatic and consular officers of the government through trade conventions with foreign governments, to further extend the markets for

Tun strike of the railroad engineers, con ductors and train hands on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has become contagious. All the great trunk-lines are now involved as far out west as Chicago and St. Louis. Traffic has come to a stand, and the poor men, driven at last to desperation by the managers, who live at ease and enjoy life on big fat salaries have already made sacrifice of their blood to satisfy law, order and capital. Penny-wise and pound-foolish as they are, the stupid officials who have cut the wages of the workingmen below a living rate have by their foliy in precipitating a general strike. their folly in precipitating a general strike him in regard to this matter, as above re cost the companies they represent more ferred to by our correspondent: than twice the amount they proposed to rave by the reduction, besides plunging the country into bloody strife.

I.—The instruction given to General Ord is not the amount of a new measure on the part of the government of the United States.

Mr. Nelson, on the fourth of January, 1871. The news we publish in to-day's APPEAL, applied to the executive for permission for from the "seat of war," is not calculated to the United States troops to cross the frontier, from the "seat of war," is not calculated to convince the skeptic, or assure the doubting, that our form of government is a success.

With European forms of combination by capital, we also have European forms of tradestrikes, and strifes growing in intensity every year, ultimately to lead, God knows where. The adjustment of labor and capital is a second of the consideration of his government, a reciprocal proposition to allow the troops of either government to cross the frontier, and April 12, 1871, he renewed the application, suggesting that the Mexican congress be solicited to grant said permission, both of which applications were declined.

The secretary of state of the United States troops to cross the frontier, and April 12, 1871, he renewed the application, suggesting that the Mexican congress be solicited to grant said permission, both of which applications were declined.

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The secretary of state of the United States troops to suggesting that the Mexican congress be solicited t

MEXICO.

"No New Developments," Says General Ord, Yesterday-The Order of Diaz's Secretary of War not yet Officially Promulgated.

Insolent and Belligerent Attitude of the Greasers-What the Mexican Papers have to Say in Reference to the Course of our Government.

Remonstrance by our Minister against th Language Used by General Diaz in Regard to the Official Action of the Hayes Administration.

Washington, July 20.—The secretary of war has submitted reports from General Ord to the effect that there are no new de-velopments of the Rio Grande troubles, and giving a lengthy description of the nature of the country on both sides, the difficulties encountered in pursuing marauding parties, etc. BENERAL ESCOBEDO AND HIS FORCE AT BROWNSVIPLE.

BROWNSVILLE.

GALVESTON, July 20.—The News's Brownsville special says that General Escobedo is now at Rio Grande City. It is reported that his men are armed and occupy an encampment without attempt at concealment. Colhis men are armed and occupy an encampment without attempt at concealment. Colonel Abram A. Quirre and several other Mexican officers of Matamoras are under arrest, charged with holding communication with General Escobedo. Ex-Governor Davila is at a ranche near Edinburgh, where he is said to be recruiting for Lerdo. It is said here that the order of the Mexican secretary of war has not been officially sent to General Canales. He has frequently asserted that the only order the data in his department and ask information of the governors of Tamaulipas and He has frequently asserted that the only order he has is from General Trevino instructing him to carry out the agreement made with General Ord, and that he and the United tates authorities are in accord.

Insolent and Belligerent al Correspondence New York World.

revious to 1873. CITY OF MEXICO, June 30 .- Before I closed my last letter (on the eighteenth instant) the Mexican war department had issued a furious order to General Trevino, in which it was stated that the honor of Mexico would be satisfied with nothing less than the modification of the order given to General Ord authorizing him to cross into Mexican territory in pursuit of marauders. This order stated that the American government, in issuing the order in question, had violated the treaties in force between the United States and Mexico, the rules of international law, and even the practice of my last letter (on the eighteenth instant) the Mexican war department had issued a furious order to General Trevino, in which it was stated that the honor of Mexico would be satof international law, and even the practice of civilized nations. The official journal containing this order, although dated the eightenth, was not circulated till the nineteenth, after the departure of the mail carried to the United States by the last New Orleans packet. Of course Generals Mata and Benavides must have carried copies of the paper with them, but as it is possible that the Mexican order has not yet been made known in the United States, I now inclose a copy. As was nat-ural, this document had the effect of inflaming the public mind. For days after its appearance the newspapers bristled with arti-cles hostile to the United States. All of them esponsed the cause of Mexico and de-nounced the government of Mr. Hayes in the bitterest terms, without reference to the merits of the question-indeed, singular as it may appear, there is not a Mexican ed, concerning Rio Grande affairs. Most of the articles were a mixture of pitiful wails and ridiculous boasts, and but two that I have seen make any attempt at an argument in behalf of Mexico. One, the Monitor Republicane, to prove the injustice of the American order, wants to know why some argument has not been proposed by the American government. The second argument (?) was put

of them have atterly ignored the existence of Latin marcia and the Latin races of Europe, and boasts of the fighting qualities of the Mexican soldiers. All the papers declare that a war is being forced on Mexico by President Hayes in order to divert attention from the irregularities of his election. All at first took it for granted that war was inscitable and a received their willingness to

evitable, and expressed their willingness to meet the issue. I should have excepted the Federalista, Mr. Lerdo's organ in this city. This paper thought that the question might be settled in a way honorable to both countries, but expressed its determination to sustain this government or any other against a foreign foe. The predictions I gave in my last, as made by the friends of this government, have proven true—all parties will un-doubtedly sustain General Diaz in case of war with the United States. Mr. Iglesias's few followers appear to have gone over in a body to General Diaz; indeed, the official paper has spoken of that protest as a patriotic doc-ument, hence you need not be surprised it ome fine morning you see the buggage of the ex-chief justice checked for Mexico. Mr. Lerdo's friends only appeared willing to support this government in case of war, and still continue to attack it on its domestic policy. Quite a number of mildary gentlemen be-longing to all parties, whose services have not been in demand for some time past, have offered their rusting swords to General Diaz,

among them General Cueyas, the candidate of the church party for the presidency in the last election. The Spanish and French papers in this city have flattered the Mexicans in the most extravagant manner. The Colonia Es-panola does not think there is any danger of a war just now, but says in case of such an event Mexico has nothing to fear, as she can easily place in the field two million men. The Two Republics having mildly hinted that the Mexican editors

were giving vent to good deal of extravagant bosh, the Trait d'Union steps to the front and declares that the conduct of the United States has no precedent in the history of civilized nations, and that the Mexican journal have been excessively moderate in their comments upon this subject. What I have said concerning editors is applicable to all classes of society. For the first few days the teeling

was intense; now, however, it is quiet down somewhat. Minister Foster has issue a few copies of the memorandum he left at the Mexican foreign office on the Rio Grande will be to inquire into the wants of the people of their respective countries, with a view to the development of a market for American trade in American products. He also hoped, through trade conventions with foreign government of the discontinuous trade in the development of the discontinuous trade in the discontinu

ican government to a sense of their duties.

Peace has been restored in Guerrero. General Manuel Gonzales will soon go to the Rie

MINISTER FOSTER'S REMONSTRANCE. The dispatch of June 18th, sent by General

The adjustment of labor and capital is a section question, and one that, sooner or later, if civil war is to be avoided, our State government, a reciprocal proposition to allow the troops of either government to cross the frontier of one or the other nation in close pursuit of raiders and outlaws, and capture them, stating to Mr. Mariscal at the same two acres of strawbernies this season. How ernments will have to address themselves to. time that the public mind, not only in Texas is that, compared with cotton."

but throughout the United States, was such that the outrages committed from Mexican territory in Texas could no longer be toler-ated. This was not accepted by the Mexican

government.

On the twenty-sixth of June, 1875, the undersigned renewed the request made by Mr. Nelson, and the minister of foreign affairs (Mr. Lafragua) replied that the executive had no authority to grant it, and that it would not be prudent to ask the consent of congress. On the sixth of July, 1875, the raids from Mexico continuing, the undersigned informed the minister of foreign affairs that unless the depredations ceased such fairs that unless the depredations ceased such a measure as that announced in the instruc-tions to General Ord might be anticipated; adding in the same connection, referring to the raids from Mexico, that protection to the citizens of Texas must be afforded; if not

citizens of Texas must be afforded; if not given by the Mexican government, it would come from the United States. [United States diplomatic correspondence of 1875.]

On the twenty-third of April of the present year, in an interview had with Minister Vallarta, in reporting to him the murder of seventeen American citizens in Texas in the previous few months by Indians from Mexico, the undersigned informed him that the recommendation of Colonel Shafter that the only way to put a stop to the raids was to only way to put a stop to the raids was to follow up the delinquents into Mexico and attack them in their lairs, would have to be taken into serious consideration by the gov-ernment of the United States, if the Mexican authorities are unable or unwilling to check

the depredations.

II.—The depredations of the past four years have not been common to both sides of the frontier.

Under date of the twentieth of May, 1875, he secretary of state, Mr. Fish, stated that the secretary of state, Mr. Fish, stated that it was frivolous to seek to justify the hostile incursions into American territory on the ground of retaliation for similar excursions from the American side. He adds: "There have been none such, and proof of the contrary is challenged." On the twenty-sixth of June, 1875, the undersigned, by instruction from his government, gave to the Mexican minister of foreign affairs the above decay tion of the governors of Tamaulipas and Coahuila, and to furnish the legation with the result of his investigation. Not a single fact or instance has as yet been furnished. The investigations of the Mexican border

commission relate to events which occurred

III.-Mexico has taken no adequate or vig-orous measure to prevent the depredations or dition of affairs on the frontier, urging early measures for its peace and order, assuring him that it was essential to the maintena of cordial relations between the two cour tries, and renewing the suggestion that Federal force under an experienced officer of high rank be at once dispatched to the Rio Grande. Although this subject has been frequently brought to the attention of the minister in the past six months, up to the date of the receipt of the recent order of the secretary of war of the United States abso-lutely nothing has been done to repress the raids or co-operate with the American troops, so far as this legation had received informa-

Notwithstanding the long list of these outrages, which the undersigned has brought to the attention of the Mexican government in the past four years, which include murders, IV .- Mexico has frequently acknowledge its inability to discharge its duty in regard to the preservation of peace on the Rio Grande frontier, giving as a reason its internal dis sension.

For eighteen months preceding the fall of

the past administration, in reply to the re-monstrances of the undersigned, the minister of foreign affairs pleaded, as an apology for the inefficiency and neglect of his government in repressing raids into the United States that the whole force of the army was required elsewhere to resist the revolution of General Diaz. (See United States diplomatic correspondence, 1875.)

The reason given at various times to the undersigned by the present government for its postponement of attention to the subject, and the disposition of a Federal force and prominent officer to preserve the peace on th Rio Grande and co-operate with the American troops in preventing raids, has been the dis-turbed state of the affairs of this republic consequent of the revolution and the necessity first establishing its internal government. If one of the rival claimants to the presi-dency succeeds in establishing a foothold on Mexican territory, and in organizing a counter-revolution, will not necessity again com-pel the government to devote all its energy and power to the suppression of the new revolution, and abandon the Mexican side of the Rio Grande to the raiders and outlaws V.—The instructions to General Ord are misinterpreted by the Mexican government.

They are not an unconditional order to cross the frontier into Mexican territory.

General Ord is first instructed to do what the undersigned has been engaged in doing without effect, for three years past; to call upon the Mexican authorities to co-operate for the suppression of the raids of armed and organized bodies of thieves and robbers. He to give the authorities notice that the den dations upon the citizens of Texas can no longer be endured; and that if the govern-ment of Mexico shall continue to neglect its duty in suppressing this lawlessness, that duty will devolve upon the government of the United States. It is only after invitation to co-operate, and after Mexico has declined and continues to neglect its duty, that Gen eral Ord is granted discretion to follow the outlaws across the border when in hot pur

VI .- In view of the foregoing facts, the is unwarranted wherein it is officially assert ed that the instructions to General Ord are i the United States, with the rules of interna tional law, and even with the practice of civilized nations. Such charges in an official document of the

government are sufficiently serious to excite

apprehensions for the maintenance of cordial relations; but the undersigned has been pro-foundly surprised and has deeply regretted that it should have been thought necessary or proper to assert in an important public order issued by direction of the chief executive that Grande frontier to relieve General Trevino.
Cortina is a prisoner in this city, and has not escaped, as has been erroneously reported in the United States.

MINISTER FOSTER'S REMONSTRANCE. there was no premeditated intent to so grossthere was no premeditated ment to so grossly question the motives which influenced the government of the United States; but the intent of the executive would seem to be deliberate, when three days after the publication of the order the Mexican government has inserted in its official journal the statement that the order of the President of the United States through the secretary of war was brought about by the efforts of a private citizen of the United States and Mr. Lerdo, through sinister motives, and by a group of

adventurers and speculators JOHN W. FOSTER Brownsville Democrat: "M'Donald, the cooper, who lives near the depot, Monday evening had a difficulty with one-arm Pete, and went into his house to get his pistol so and went into his house to get his pistor so that he could perforate, with as little incon-venience as possible, that foreign individual, when his wife, woman like, not wanting to see blood spilt, caught hold of the pistol and tried to get it away from the fierce M'Don-ald, when in the struggle the pistol went off and shot their little child crawling about on the floor in the side indicting a mortal wound the floor in the side, inflicting a mortal wound. The child is, at the time we write these lines,

not expected to live."

Starving

Labor Confronting Capital, Impelled h Desperation-" Give us Bread," is the Cry which Goes Up in Answer to the Soldiers' Appeal.

An Ominous State of Affairs-The Trade and Traffic of a Continent Brought to a Stand-Still, and a Condition of Civil War Provoked.

Bloody Work at Baltimore-The Military Attacked by the Mob, Fire Upon the Latter with Fatal Effect-Intense Excitement-The Strike Becoming General.

Washington, July 20.—The eight o'clock (morning) train which left the Baltimore and Ohio railroad station for the west was accompanied by a military guard.

At the cabinet meeting to-day the railroad troubles in West Virginia and Pennsylvania ware discussed at some length, and various were discussed at some length, and various dispatches from Colonel French, commanding the United States troops at Martinsburg, were

AT GRAFTON. GRAFTON, July 20.—The strikers ve de cided to send assistance to Keyser. AT MARTINSBURG.

Mantinsburg, W. Va., July 20.—The fol-lowing proclamation has just been issued by General French: H'Q'RS UNITED STATES TROOPS MARTINSBURG, W. VA., July 20, 1877.

Martinsbure, W. Va., July 20, 1877.

Due notice having been given, by the proclamation of the President of the United States, to those concerned, the undersigned warns all persons engaged in the interruption of travel on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, that the United States troops must not be impeded, and whoever undertakes it, do so at their own peril.

WM. H. FRENCH, Brevet-Major-General U. S. A., Colonel Fourth Artillery, Commanding.

About one hundred and fifty members of the Eighteenth regiment, under Colonel Gutherie, are at East Liberty stock-yards at Torrens station. At half-past two o'clock large numbers of the strikers had gathered there from Oater depot and other points. The men were loud in their denunciation of General Pearson and the military. They say Additional United States soldiers have been forwarded to Keyser to aid the detachment of thirteen already there, and where the strikers are in force. The firemen are taken off the trains as they arrive at Keyser. Torpedoes were placed on the track but did if General Pearson attempts to bring the first train through himself, as he said he would do this morning, he will be shot. The no damage. The stoning of a freight train at St. John's Run is attributed to canal-boatmen, who were refused the privilege of riding on it. There appears to be little difficulty thus far in obtaining men to work the trains, and some of the strikers have applied to be rein-

Trains began moving from here this morn ing, in charge of small detachments of United States soldiers, and will continue to depart as rapidly as the engines can be got ready. There are seventy of the firemen and engineers ready and willing to run the trains, now that they are assured they will have pro tection. Large numbers of the strikers are along the railroad in the vicinity of the depot, but they are not permitted to get near enough to offer any obstructions to the trains. General French directs that all persons be kept at a distance from the depot, and from the vicinity of operations, no matter whether their intentions are friendly or hostile. The egraph wires have not been cut, but have been tapped by operators among the strikers to get information of the plans devised to One of the trains for the west this morning was cut off at Sir John's run, but after a

short delay it was coupled up and went on Captain Litchfield has gone on with two companies of troops to prevent a repetition of the act, and with orders to arrest all engage A striker named Davis has been arrested and officers are looking for other conspicuous obstructors of trains. The Wheeling militia will probably leave for home this afternoon. Lieutenant Cartis, of the United States army,

reports that upon arriving at Keyser the fire train, and it was run on a siding. His de-tachment being too small for effective opera-tions, General French has forwarded a com-AT PITTSBURG

PITTSBURG, July 20.—At twelve o'clock last night Sheriff Fife, in compliance with a request from the railroad officials, visited the strikers at Twenty-eighth street and ordered them to disperse. This they refused to do. The sheriff remained there until after three o'clock this morning, but his authority was defied. He was informed that trains should not go out if they could prevent it, and that they did not care for any posse he could mus-ter nor for any troops that could be brought out. Finding the strikers were not disposed to yield obedience to the civil authority, the railroad officers decided to call upon the mil-

The following dispatches were at once for-warded to Lieutenant-Governor Latta and Secretary Quay: Pritsburg, July 19, 1877.

I have forwarded the following dispatch t his excellency, Governor Hartranft, at Har-risburg. Learning that he is absent from the State, I forward it also to you for such action as you may deem your duties and powers do this evening, but the report lacks confirma-tion. Nearly the entire freight force of the road is concentrated at that point, having been sent there to-day to remove them from render proper. Sheriff of Alleghen county The following is the dispatch above al-PITTSBURG, July 19, 1877.

Hon. John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvan Harrisburg, Pa.: A tumult, riot and mob exists on the Pennsylvania railroad at East Liberty and in the twelfth ward of Pittsburg. Large assemblages of people are upon the railroad, and the movement of freight-trains, either

east or west, is prevented by intimidation and violence, molesting and obstructing the engineers and other employes of the railroad company in the discharge of their duties. As sheriff of the county I have endeavored to suppress the riot, but have not the adequate means at my command to do so, and, therefore, request you to exercise your authority i calling out the military to suppress the same R. H. FIFE, Sheriff of Allegheny county.

The following are the replies received: BEAVER, PENS., July 20-3:35 A.M. Your telegrams received. I have tele

graphed the adjutant-general. M. S. QUAY. LANCASTER, PENN., 3:17 A.M. R. H. Fife, Sheriff Allegheny County: Have ordered General Pearson to place regiment on duty to aid you in suppress JAMES W. LATTA,

General Pearson was found shortly after three o'clock this morning, and proper authority having been received from the governor, he issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSTLYANIA, PITTSBURG, July 20, 1877-3 a.m. In compliance with instructions from head quarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and directed to assemble at the Central armory, fully uniformed, armed and equipped for duty at 6:30 a.m. Colonel P. N. Guthrie will report for duty with his command at tion, as follows:

duty at 6:30 a.m. Colonel P. N. Guthrie will report for duty with his command at Union depot at seven o'clock sharp. By order of Major-General Pearson.

Lieutenant Colonel and A. A. General.

Governor Hartrant has issued a proclamation as been formed at various points along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in this State; and that a conspiracy exists, the object of which is to impede the traffic and interfere with the movement of either freight or passenger-trains on the Pan-Handle road, and not a man has struck. The passenger dinterfere with their accustomed interfere with their accustomed interfere with the movement of either freight or passenger-trains on the Pan-Handle road, of the spiral presons engaged in interfere with the movement of either freight or passenger-trains on the Pan-Handle road, of the spiral presons engaged in interfere with the movement of either freight road interfere with the movement of either freight or passenger-trains on the Pan-Handle road, of the spiral presons engaged in interfere with the movement of either freight road interfere with the movement of either freight rain on about the common wealth against aiding or abetting unlawful proceedings, and commanding all persons engaged in richous proceedings to disperse, or the military will be used to force obedience to the law. This is now being printed in the form of handbills, and will be distributed among the strikers and posted along the line of the road.

But one freight train has been allowed to go out since yesterday, and that vacaused to protected.

Therefore I, John Lee Carroll, governor of the depot, and evinced a faint discostion of the commonwealth to the depot at the depot, and evinced officials in this city authorize the officials in this city authorize the foliowing officials in the city authorize the foliowing officials in the city authorize the fofficials

dred cars are expected to arrive to-day from the west over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road. The stock loaded yesterday for shument had to be unloaded in the evening. It is believed here that if the Pennsylland. The stock loaded with the great seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of the State of Maryland, at the city the city of Baltimore, the twentieth day of July, 1877. vania railroad men hold out till meen to-day the Pan-Handle and Fort Wayne men will join in the strike. The strikers say that in case JOHN LEE CARROLL, these roads join the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore roads will also go in, and thus

Shortly after the issue of the order to Gen-eral Herbert, the regiment was under march-ing orders, and will leave about seven o'clock strong effort will be made to stop all freights between the east and west, and so bring the railroad companies to terms. The Eighteenth regiment of the National Guard has been ordered out, and will be taken to the outer depot at eleven o'clock this morning.

The strike inaugurated on the Pennsylvania railroad still continues, and the excitement occasioned thereby has been increased in intensity by the determined efforts made by the railroad authorities to remove the blockade which was established yesterday. Throughout the morning rumors of the employes of other roads centering here joining in the movement were freely circulated and found ready credence, but up to this time (one o'clock p.m.) no such demonstration has take lace. The sirikers are hourly increasing in ength. As trains come in they are As the Sixth regiment, Colonel Clareno Peters, was marching from its armory along Baltimore street to Camden station to proceed to Cumberland, the regiment was stoned an fired into by the crowd on the streets. Th regiment fired into the crowd and a number were killed and wounded. The confusion and excitement is so great at present that it is impossible to get at the facts now. Four dead bodies have been taken to the middle district station, and a number of wounded, six or seven, to various drug stores.

1 p.m.—At this hour the excitement

tending the terrible shooting by the Sixtl regiment is still fierce, and the crowd on Bal-timore street, for several squares from South take lace. The sirikers are hourly increasing in ength. As trains come in they are met and a crews, after taking the trains to the yards, join the strikers. There are today, at the lowest estimate, nine hundred loaded cars lying on the track between the union depot and East Liberty, while the number en route will swell the total to fitteen hundred loaded cars. The number constantly increases, and the maze of tracks will soon be all occupied by inert masses of rolling-stock, heavily laden with goods for all parts of the east and west.

This morning sixty-eight cars of stock from each way, is on the increase, rendering the sidewalks nearly impassable. In front of the middle police station, on North street, nearly opposite the hall where most of the dead and wounded have been taken, the way is blocked with an excited mass, eager learn the names of the unfortunate men. this station there are now lying eight dead bodies and two wounded. The following are the names of the dead as far as ascertained

the names of the dead as far as ascertained:
Thomas B. Byrne, register of the fifth ward, shot in the head and killed instantly, aged forty years; William Moran, a newsboy, aged fourteen years, shot in the head and killed instantly, and Lewis Janowitz.

Cornelius Murphy was shot through the spinal column, and four others yet unrecognized. Wounded—James Roke, aged twenty-five, laborer in a batting establishment, dangerously: George Kenn. aged twentydangerously; George Kemp, aged twenty-three, shot through the thigh while on his way home, seriously. The wildest rumors are affoat in regard to the number killed. One is that several women were killed an

parts of the east and west.

This morning sixty-eight cars of stock from the west, which had collected on the Pennsylvania Central railroad tracks near the outward depot, were permitted by the strikers to proceed to the East Liberty stock-yards, and discharge their loads. Thirty-eight cars more of cattle arrived over the Fort Wayne road at ten o'clock this morning, and were unloaded also, but a committee of the strikers accompanied each engine, to see that the crews did not oppose the strike. This morning an immense crowd assembled at the outer depot, on Twenty-eight street, but up to twelve o'clock nothing of moment had occurred. The strikers had a meeting at twelve o'clock, when one of the number mounted a box and read the following dispatch signed "P. J. Donahue," which was received with the wildest cheering: 10:50 p.m.—The depot at Camden station is on fire, and it is said the railroad office has been cleaned out. The telegraph office in the depot building has been destroyed, the wires cut and the instruments removed.

> On account of the outbreak in Baltimore, and by request of the mayor of that city. Governor Carroll revoked the order to sen the State militia out of that city. Major-General R. M. Brinton, command-ing the first division of the Pennsylvania militia, was ordered with his entire command to go to Pittsburg.
> There were no indications of a strike

SUMMARY OF LATEST DISPATCHES.

men at the stock-yards seem determined to maintain the strike and keep the road in blockade, and will resist the military if necessary in order to accomplish it. Up to this time (3 o'clock p.m.) there has been no effort under arms to move at a moment's notice.

At Other Points.

OMARA, July 20.—About three hundred employes of the Union Pacific railroad held a meeting here last night for the purpose of scussing the recent reduction of to ten per cent. in their wages. A committee was appointed to confer with Superintendent Clark, and the meeting adjourned to Monday

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, July 20.—Orders have been received at the Erie railway shipping-office to take no stock for shipment east today, on account of the strike On the trainer reaching Hornellsville, the men quietly quit them. Stock shipped yesterday, it is said, will go through.

ERIE, PENN., July 20 .- No strike is yet organized among the railroad men here, but a meeting of train-hands is called for Saturday evening. Major-General Hendehofer has ordered Colonel C. W. Lytle, of the Seventeenth regiment, to hold his men in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

etc. When speaking of the trains, one man yelled out "What trains; passenger trains." "Certainly, we allow them to go through." "Yes," said General Pearson "and all other trains, even if they have nothing but pig-PRILADELPHIA. PHILADSIPHIA, July 20.-The officers of e Pennsylvania railroad say that the immenor did they intend to do any. "Will you allow the trains to go through?" asked the general. "No," shouted half a dozen voices. One man said they might get through to Torrens, in the city limits, but God help the diate concentration of troops on the road will be very large, and amply sufficient to restore and preserve perfect order. The company is emain loyal to its service. The track was cleared and the engine re-turned to the city, carrying the same party it had taken out. The military was called

CINCINNATI, July 20 .- There are indications of discontent among the employes of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, who were effect July 16th. There is evidence that they next. The employes of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad are also reported to be preparing for a strike, but nothing is defi-nitely known of their movements. All is quiet on the Pan-Handle, Marietta and Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and roads on the Kentucky side. no collision. The strikers outnumber the soldiers two to one. No freight or stock has been moved to-day. The strike on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad is serious, embracing all freight crews of the eastern division, from Pittsburg to Alliance. The passenger trafficis not interrupted, and there has not been any noisy demonstration. It is reported that the freight crews of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad (the Pan-Handle route) struck at Dennison

PORT JERVIS, July 20 .- There is very little excitement here as to the result of the strike on the Erie railroad, west. An interview with the prominent members of the Brother hood of Engineers indicates that under no circumstances will they strike, either on the Eastern or Delaware divisions. The same is true of the firemen. The officials here are confident that no trouble will occur. Every-thing is going on smoothly. The local trains BUFFALC.

the influence of the strike here.

The Engineers' brotherhood held a secret meeting to-day, at which it was understood that they would define their position, and it is learned to-night on undoubted authority that they resolved to stand BUFFALO, July 20 .- The passenger and the Falls branch, have been abandoned. Tickets now issued will be bonored by the New York Central, and tickets issued by the Erie road over the Atlantic and Great Westby the strikers. This action will not impede passenger travel, but the freight-engineers will refuse to haul trains manned by green ern will be honored by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, or Bulfalo and Jamestown road. All quiet in this vicinity. ST. LOUIS.

strikers. The men on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore and Ohio road remain at Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central railroads causes a good deal of comment in railroad circles and among different classes of people here, especially the business men. Considerable apprehension is felt that it may extend not only to St. Louis, but throughout the west. Nor is this apprehension entirely baseless, although it is not known as yet outside of the parties di their posts, and the officers express every con-idence they will not go out. Notwithstanding this fact, freight traffic on that road is sus-pended. The night freights which left here this evening were stopped by a crowd of six hundred men near Everson, Preston & Co.'s rolling-mills in this city, about one-half mile from the depot, and the trainmen compelled to run the trains back to the yard. The crowd not known as yet outside of the parties di rectly interested that a movement is already on foot which is likely to lead to a strike on was composed of idle men in the city who one line leading east from this city. Meetings were held yesterday at East St. Louis and Vincennes, by the firemen on the freight-trains of the Ohio and Mississippi road, and it is understood that it was agreed by them BALTIMORE, July 20.—Telegrams from Cumberland state that all the freight trains are stopped there, and the crews taken from that unless the wages previous to the late lessness of the strikers has been brought to the knowledge of Governor Carroll. He, this afternoon, issued the following order calling reduction of ten per cent. are restored, by Monday next all firemen and brakemen on the road will strike. A committee appointed by these meetings was here to-day and made statement. He also gave information regarding the amount of money these men earn under the present rate of wages on this road, and showed that they do not receive Fifth regiment of your command to the city of Cumberland, to aid in the suppression of enough to meet the actual daily necessities of the single men, and the married ones are, of the riot and lawlessness along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in this State, course, in a much worse condition. At noon on Monday is the time fixed for the strike to take place, if the demands of the men are not complied with. The receiver of the road has been notified to that effect.

placed on the track on the arrival of the Springfield company early in the evening, and on the departure of the train for Newark Governor Young received the following telegram this evening:

NEWARE, July 20, 1877 GOVERNOR YOUNG-Will you receive a committee of firemen and brakemen from Newark at your office to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock. Answer to-night. FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN. It is known that a committee of railroad men is from Newark stirring up the train-men at this point. There is no telling what a few hours may bring forth. Much appre-hension is felt here of the results on the ar-

rival of troops at Newark.

NEWARK, OHIO COLUMBUS, July 20.—The blockade of trains at Newark, in consequence of the strike on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, continues. No freight-trains have been percontinues. No freight-trains have been permitted to go out so far. A man from the country, who attempted to fire engine No. 38 out, was thrown head-foremost from the camei-back of the engine. This is the only instance of violence reported. Several trains attempted to get out, but were stopped. It is reported that torpedoes have been placed on the track at some points, for the alleged purpose of intimidating the non-strikers. The men say they will not stop any mail or passenger-trains. The master-mechanic addressed the strikers this morning, and asked if they would go out on trains. The reply was: "If you concede our terms."

The series of the strikers this morning, and asked if they would go out on trains. The reply was: "If you concede our terms."

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The series of the same detachment to Yeni Saghra to cut the marched on Razulek, sending at the same time a detachment to Yeni Saghra to cut the marched on Razulek, sending at the same time a detachment to Yeni Saghra to cut the marched on Razulek, sending at the same time a detachment to Yeni Saghra to cut the marched on Razulek, sending at the same time a detachment to Yeni Saghra to cut the marched on Razulek, sending at the same time a detachment to Yeni Saghra to cut the marched on Razulek, sending at the same time a detachment to Yeni Saghra to cut the marched on Razulek, sending at the same time a detachment to Yeni Saghra to cut the marched on Razulek, sending at the same time a detachment to Yeni Saghra to cut the marched on Razulek, sending at the same time a detachment to Yeni Saghra to cut the marched on Razulek, sending at the same time a detachment to Yeni Saghra to cut the marched on Razulek, sending at the same time a detachment to Yeni Saghra to cut the marched on Razulek, sending at the same time a detachment to Yeni Saghra to cut the marched on Razulek, sending at the same time a detachment to Yeni Saghra to cut the marched was; "If you concede our terms."

The sheriff read the riot-act this morning, but it had no effect on the strikers. The conductors and engineers refuse to join the strikers but give them sympathy. The sher-iff of Licking county has demanded military aid from the governor, and assistance will be forwarded as soon as the State officials are notified that the local authorities have done ill they can. Governor Young has called out

four military companies to suppress the strikers on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, Centrail Ohio division, at Newark. The com-panies are from Mount Vernon, Circleville, Zanesville and Springfield. The governor has issued a proclamation commanding the strikers to desist from personal intimidation and interfering with property.

There is nothing essentially new in the sit-

cut and the instruments removed.

Later.—The fire at the depot at Camden station has been extinguished with but little damage. The telegraph office cleaned out was the dispatcher's office, on the station platform, and not the office in the main building. All the Baltimore and Ohio wires have been cut.

Inere is nothing essentially new in the situation at Newark. The passenger-trains are running as usual, but no freights are allowed to go out. Large crowds are expectantly awaiting the arrival of the troops, but no violence is offered. Several attempts were made to get trains out, but without success. The strikers are very reticent as to what may have pen on the arrival of the military. Two com-panies, the Circleville Guards and the Champion City Guards, are now in this city, and will proceed to Newark on the train at fifteen minutes to ten o clock to-night; the Mount Vernon and Zanesville companies are also expected at Newark about midnight.

Half of the fourth corps, numbering probably The Baltimore and Ohio railroad will give employment to competent and experienced train-men on the Central Ohio and Lake Erie train-men on the Central Ohio and Lake Erre
divisions, to take the place of the strikers,
upon application. This is stated on the authority of the managers of the road.

W. C. Quincy, general manager of the divisions west of the Ohio river, denies the
visions west of the Ohio river, denies the
train-men on the Central Ohio and Lake Erre
line into an and will also form part of the Innova, and will also form part of Innova The trains on the Pan-Handle route

the passenger-trains. No freight-trains have been sent east nor arrived here from Newark since yesterday morning. Neither has any perishable freight been sent east by the Pan-Handle route.

A letter from Paris says it is known beyond all doubt that there are two parties at the czar's headquarters. One, headed by Prince Gortschakoff, desires that matters be not pushed to extremes, but that after substantial success Russia should be realised. Handle route.
Official notice has been received at railway headquarters here that the strike has reached the Atlantic and Great Western and

reached the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie roads. All the trunk lines are now involved. A meeting of the firemen and brakemen has been held here to consider the situation. It is not known what conclusion was arrived at, but there is a strong apprehension that the train-men on the Indinapolis division of the Pan-Handle route will quit work at twelve

o'clock to-night. NEW YORK, July 20.—Assistant-Receiver Sherman, of the Eric railroad company, says that the strike at Hornellsville is led by a that the strike at Hornellsville is led by a discharged brakeman. The trains on the astern division of the road are running reg-

NEW YORK, July 20 .- Late last evening a

meeting of the firemen and brakemen was held in Hornellsville, at the close of which a message was sent by its chairman to the su-perintendent of the Erie railway, notifying making arrangements for the protection of its property and the safety of its men who remain loyal to its service. him that the men on the western Susquehanville, arriving there this morning, and found that the strikers had quit work, and had taken measures to prevent any train, passen-ger or freight, from leaving or passing through Hornellsville, east or west. Simultaneously the firemen, brakemen switchmen at Salamanca, on western division, quit work, and brakemen are organizing for a strike to begin after the paymaster's car has finished the monthly payments, which will be on Monday or Tuesday

Mr. Beggs, superintendent of that division, who had started out from Dunkirk for Hornelsville with a special train, arrived at Salanellsville with a special train, arrived at Salamanca, his engine was cut loose from the train and put into the engine-house, and the

manca, his engine was cut loose from the train and put into the engine-house, and the strikers notified him that no engine or train would be permitted to pass Salamanca. At Andover station, on the western division, one of the striking firemen took engine No. 22, and went out on the road without orders or permission from the company, and on the time of trains intending he said to go to tifications at Adrianople are very imperfect, and not even armed. One hundred cannon which have been announced for this destination have not been delivered. Some of them have been dispatched in all haste. Unhappily the fortifications at Adrianople are very imperfect, and not even armed. One hundred cannon which have been announced for this destination have not been delivered. Some of them have been dispatched in all haste. Unhappily the fortifications at Adrianople are very imperfect, and not even armed. One hundred cannon which have been all haste. Unhappily the fortifications at Adrianople are very imperfect, and not even armed. One hundred cannon which have been all haste. Unhappily the fortifications at Adrianople are very imperfect, and not even armed. One hundred cannon which have been all haste. Unhappily the fortifications at Adrianople are very imperfect, and not even armed. One hundred cannon which have been all haste. Unhappily the fortifications at Adrianople are very imperfect, and the very imperfect, and permission from the company, and on the time of trains, intending, he said, to go to Hornellsville. Up to four o'clock this afternoon the strikers had given the company no reasons for their strike. At that hour their committee handed to Superintendent Wright a document in writing, containing the following demands on behalf of the fire men, brakemen, switchmen and trackmen: That all men discharged for taking part in any meeting, or going as a committee to New York, shall be reinstated; brakemen to receive two dollars per day; switchmen, two dollars per day; the head switchman, two dollars and a quarter; trackmen, in yards, one dol-lar and a half; trackmen on sections, one dollar and forty cents per day, and to pay no oned. dollar and forty cents per day, and to pay no rental upon the company's grounds, except as per agreement; firemen to have the same pay or rates of pay as they received prior to July 1, 1877; monthly passes to be continued the same as before; and passes also to be issued to brakemen and switchmen. These demands were at once communicated to Receiver Jewett, at New

York. The reduction in wages by the railway company of ten per cent. on July 1, 1877, applied only to the above classes of employes, who were not affected by the redu tion of the previous year, and with this reduc-tion in effect the train and road hands on the Erie railway now receive higher compensa-tion than any other eastern railroad. Late in June, when a committee of trainmen visited New York in relation to the reduction of July Ist, they were kindly received by Receiver Jewett, and the necessity and propriety of the reduction was explained them, which, after a few days deliberation, they apparently accepted, and the mencoatinued at their posts with the exception of the known incendiaries, who were discharged. All classes of men on the were discharged. All classes of men on the Eric railway have been treated by the company with consideration. Their pay is not only reasonable, but liberal for the times, and if there are any employes expressing places, and also expresses his determination to carry out the order of July 1st to the letter. The Ericeompany has arranged to have

own trains resume rutning. Milan Erchunge, 15 h: "The heaviest rain ever known here came yesterday morning. For two or three hours it looked like the floodgates of heaven were opened. The drain crossing Main street between the two railroads overflowed its banks, washing away the bridge and plank walk, and flooding adjoining property. Other drains and culverts did considerable damage to fences, walks, etc. Wolf creek got out of its banks and filled the bottoms. We fear great damage was done to growing crops."

its through passengers and baggage carried by the New York Central railroad until its

Drs. S. C. Edmons and John C. Landis Pennsylvania railroad will probably be settled by to-morrow, as a large force of military will take charge of and protect the property of the company at once.

Militia companies left for Newark at a quarter to eleven o'clock, accompanied by Governor Young and Adjutant-General Karr.

A large crowd of railroad men assembled at the depot, and evinced a faint disposition of ill-will toward the soldiers. Torpedoes were

The Russian Advance at Philipopolis-Turkish Reinforcements Pushing Forward to Adrianople-The "Sick Man" Nearly Dead.

The Supreme Moment Arrived for an Effort at Peace-"Now or Never"-What Russia will Demand as Conditions Precedent.

London, July 20.—A special from Elena says that on Wednesday General Gourka, who came through Livarditza pass, immediately after passing through turned westward and attack its defenses in front. It is reported to be very strongly fortified and held. Num bers of prisoners are engaged in widening the Tivarska pass, which will be practicable the transport of vehicles in two days. Already batteries of field artiflery have gone through, General Gourka keeps his communications quite open, with the base at Tirnova. The above is compiled from General Gourka's offi-cial dispatch and narratives of the officer

who brought the report from him.

The Daily News has received the following from Paralo: "The news of General Gourka having crossed the passage of the Palkans was received with extreme satisfaction at headquarters, and immediately produced a determination in favor of prompt action on the part of the Rustchuk army. Rustchuk is to be at once invested, and if there is any Turkish army on the river Lom it will have to fight or retreat. The Russian losses at copolis is estimated at twelve hundred. A dispatch at Constantinople announces that Redif Pash 1 has been dismissed and that Mahomed Damad will probably suc-ceed him. Perfect tranquillity prevails in the city. There is a rumor of the movement of the British fleet from Besika bay. of the fourth corps, numbering probably twelve thousand five hundred men, will cross the Danube and advance toward the Balkans. The fifth division of the ninth corps goes to

his own hand for leaving their duty. ditions virtually freeing the christians from Turkish rule, such as Turkey previously rejected. The other party, headed by General Ignatieff and Prince Tcherkasski, urge a definite settlement of the eastern question, to be dictated in Constantinople. The conditions already determined upon by this party are the cession of Kars, Batoum, and a portion of Becoarabia; the Durdanelles to be either opened or closed to every power indiscrimi-nately; Turkey to be prohibited to possess a fleet; and Bulgaria, Roumania, Bosnia and Herzegovina to be independent. Those who know the exact state of things say the supreme hour for an attempt at mediation has

the czar in a pacific sense.
Constantinople, July 20.—A levy en masse has been ordered in the province of Adrianople. clads, for the Black sea, to supersede Hassan Pasha in command of the fleet. The governor of Phillippopolis reports that the Cossacks burned the villages of Frehanly, Baganty, Guezlidja, and Tchinakdje, near Kasaulik and Ezki-Saghra. Ragusa, July 20.—Herzegovinian insur-

gents are marching on Bojani to aid the Montenegrins. Athens, July 20.—Several bands of Turkish brigands have appeared in the frontier provinces, and the government has ordered an armed detachment thither. Constantinople, July 20.-A special says the Russians are within three hours' march of Philipopolis. The Turks are displaying great activity. Troops and munitions are being dispatched in all haste. Unhappily the for-

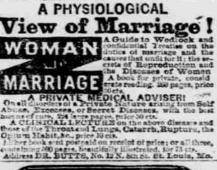
tions, and especially money.

Funeral will take place SATURDAY MORNING. July 21st, at 91e o' ock, from the residence, No. 68 fferson street.

THE stated communication of DeSoto Lodge, No. 299, will be held this (FRI-DAY) evening, July 20th, at 8 o'clock, for disnatch of bustness. spatch of Dustiness.
All M. M.'s are fraternally invited.

By order

B. C. WILLIAMSON, W. M. ttest: John W. GRAHAM, Sec.





Military Institute.

Thirty-Second Annual Session Begins First Monday in September, 1877. First Monday in September, 1877.

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